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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION IN ILLINOIS

24. "Head Injuries and Syphilis as a Cause of Crime." Dr. Bernard Glueck, U. S. P. H. S., Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

R. H. G.

Social Factors in Crime.—In the Dutch Journal, *Tydschrift voor Strafrecht*, for 1912, appears a valuable article on the "Social Factors of Crime in Comparison with the Individual Causes," by Dr. W. A. Bongers (author of "Crime and Economic Conditions," soon to be translated for the Modern Criminal Science Series). Dr. Bongers begins by noting that modern criminal science began with the statistical studies of Guerry, Quetelet, Duguet, and von Mayr (1826-1870), in France, Belgium and Germany, thus emphasizing the social aspect; but that after Lombroso's writings began, in 1800, the anthropologic element dominated for nearly a generation. Again, however, a reaction has set in, Lombroso's extreme views are less accepted, and the social causes are emphasized. He then takes up some illustrations of the vast importance of the social element. Child-neglect, child-labor, unfavorable conditions of life among the poor, alcoholism, etc., are pointed out as causes essentially social and not individual. He then enters on a defense of the view that social surroundings are not operative unless the individual is by innate character likely to be affected by them, and this defense is forcibly elaborated. He closes with Lacassagne's epigram, "A Society has the criminals which it deserves"; and this, to the author, is an optimistic truth, for it gives the hope that crime is not innate, but may be diminished in proportion to social amelioration. "May a community some day be found," he closes, "which has no criminals because it deserves none."

J. H. W.

Civil Service Examination for the Office of Clerk and Secretary to the Board of Pardons in Illinois—Training and Experience.—On December 14, 1912, the following examination was offered in Chicago to candidates for the above named office:

1. (a) What is your age?
(b) Are you married?
(c) How many persons are dependent upon you for support?
2. State your education in detail, giving the preliminary, grammar, and high schools, colleges, etc., attended, the studies pursued and years spent in each. If you have received any degrees, indicate them.
3. What practical experience have you had in studying or dealing with social questions.
4. Have you ever been in contact with the prison classes? Give details.
5. Have you ever had any particular acquaintance with the haunts of criminals in cities in which you have lived? Answer in detail.
6. What experience have you had in studying or dealing with delinquent classes of children?
7. What experience or training have you had, other than that covered above, which you think would tend to fit you for the position of Clerk and Secretary of the Board of Pardons?

Crime and Criminology.

1. What do you think of the proposition, "Society is to blame for the crimes that are committed against it"?

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION IN ILLINOIS

2. Is the state ever justified in inflicting physical pain upon the criminal? Explain your attitude.
3. Explain how the Prison Labor problem bears upon the science of Criminology?
4. What is the present attitude of criminologists toward the theory that there is a distinct criminal type? State briefly how this attitude is justified.
5. (a) Should the state pay the deserted family unconditionally in return for the labor of the imprisoned deserter; or only on condition that the prisoner's behavior is of a high grade; or only upon condition that the product of his labor is of good quality?
(b) If on none of these accounts alone, state as explicitly as possible how the commonwealth should be guided in this matter.
6. What books have you read on Crime, Punishment and Sociology?

Theory of Probation and Parole.

1. (a) How would you state the theory on which the commonwealth justifies itself in adopting the policy of probation and parole?
(b) Does the same theory apply without modification to the probation and parole of adults as well as children? Explain your answer.
2. (a) Guided by your theory, would you insist upon model prison behavior as a prerequisite to consideration of an application for parole? Explain your answer.
(b) In the order of their importance state the considerations that should guide in selecting a prisoner for parole.
3. Do you see any objection to punishing the deserter and non-supporter by fining? If so, what?
4. Criticise fully the act of the probation officer in the following case: He placed out a sixteen-year-old ward, a girl; she one day asked the mistress of her new home for permission to go to the city twelve miles away on a certain afternoon to meet friends who are unknown to the mistress. Thereupon the mistress replied, "I don't know what to say, because I do not know the people whom you are going to meet, and besides it isn't convenient to let you go on that afternoon. Perhaps you can go some other day; in the meantime I shall ask Mr. ——— (the probation officer's) opinion." The ward then called up the officer who gave his consent in reply to her request, without consulting the mistress of the home in which the ward had been placed.
Give reasons at each step for your criticism. How is the theory of the probation and parole of minors affected by the act of the officer as described above?
5. Outline what you think would be an ideal "placing out" system; ideal from the point of view of all interests concerned: state, ward, and foster home.
6. What have you read on Probation and Parole?

Administration.

1. State your conception of the duties of the State Board of Pardons.
2. Without considering the present provisions of the law, outline what you think your relations should be with the (a) managing officers of the

THE CRIMINAL CLEARING HOUSE

penal institutions, (b) parole officers of the various institutions, (c) the State Board of Pardons.

3. How would you equip your office so as to best provide for carrying out your duties?

4. Describe in detail the method you would use in making an inspection of a prison. List the points you would particularly observe.

5. What recommendations would you make as to testing the mentality of prisoners, indicating what records you would keep and the use to which you would put them.

6. Describe the method you would use for keeping in touch with all paroled prisoners and their employers.

7. What power has the Board of Pardons with regard to transfer of prisoners from penitentiaries to the reformatory and vice versa?

8. Would you think it desirable or not to parole prisoners outside the boundaries of the state, leaving out of consideration the present provisions of the law?

9. Outline briefly the provisions of the "Good Time Law."

10. List the steps necessary before a prisoner's parole can be authorized.

11. What effect has a violation of the parole rules upon a parole contract?

12. Compare the parole law of this state and its administration, with systems in use in other states. Deduce such conclusions as you think warranted, making recommendations for betterment of the Illinois law and its administration.

The clerkship and secretaryship are combined in one office. The salary is \$3,500 a year. The weights of the examination were as follows:

Training and Experience.....	3
Theory of Probation and Parole.....	1
Administration of duties and familiarity with parole laws of Illinois.....	3
Crime and Criminology... ..	1
Oral	2

Total10

R. H. G.

The Criminal Clearing House.—There is published in Chicago a paper called the "Detective," which acts as the official organ of the police departments of the United States and Canada. In the columns of the "Detective" are displayed photographs of fugitives wanted and notices of rewards for the arrest of bail jumpers, escaped convicts, and other individuals whose arrest is a matter of public interest and concern. This paper is published once a month, and its files are carefully preserved by the police; it contains a veritable mine of information concerning the records of crooks and all classes of thieves. When the police do not know anything about a man under arrest they simply send his picture to the "Detective" for publication, and ask the other police officials of the country if they know anything about the culprit. Another chief of police sees the picture and happens to know all about the man concerning whom the information is asked, and he mails at once the desired information to the